AUGUST 4, 1775. THE NUMBER 27.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

JEREMIAH BROWN's *method of making* SALTPETRE.

SALTPETRE is to be found in tobacco houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, hen and pigeon houſes, and in any covered place where the influence of the ſun ſeldom reaches. A 60 foot tobacco-houſe will yield upwards of 16 wt. a year, and ſo in proportion for larger or ſmaller houſes. In order to prepare the floors for attracting nitre, all dung and other traſh muſt be removed; and if the floors are not level, they muſt be made ſo by laying on marle, or any ſoil not too ſtiff, which muſt be lightly trod down with their feet. The floor being thus prepared, ſprinkle ſtrong ambeer over it, made from tobacco traſh, and cover it with wet ground leaves, or other tobacco traſh, for a fortnight; then clean out the traſh, and in any cool dry morning that ſucceeds you will find on the floor the nitre attracted and condenſed like hoar-froſt. Sweep this off lightly, and put it by in ſome hogſheads, or ſafe place in your houſe, until you have leiſure to go through the following proceſs. This work you muſt carefully repeat, as often as you obſerve the above-mentioned appearance of nitre on your floors; by which means, you will ſoon be furniſhed with a competent quantity to employ a leiſure day.

The PROCESS.

Make a lye from this earth in the ſame manner as is uſually done for ſoap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed on the ſtraw in the bottom of your lye veſſel, which would retain the water to be poured upon it too long, and overcharge it with ſaline particles, to the great interruption of the proceſs; place the earth hollow in the veſſel, for the reception of the water; the firſt put to it muſt be warmer than new milk from the cow, afterwards add cold water; fix a veſſel to receive the lye as ſoon as you begin to put the water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver; if it runs foul, it muſt be returned upon the earth; as ſoon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a caſt-iron pot; every buſhel of earth will require nearly 8 gallons of water; continue to boil it gently until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watery particles evaporate, until it is reduced to a thick oily conſiſtence, ſhooting into ſmall icy cryſtals, which you will eaſily perceive by expoſing the ſuds in a ſpoon to a cold place; then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and ſet it by in a cool place, for the firſt growth; if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water; when your trays have ſtood with the ſuds a few hours, you muſt raiſe one end to let the lye drain off from the petre ſilt, which is the firſt growth, and which, by boiling a ſecond time, will yield you a freſh quantity. After it is thus drained, and become dry, you may put it into caſks or tubs, until you have leiſure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine it.

To refine PETRE SALT.

Put into your pot about a third of the quantity your pot will hold of this firſt growth, and ſet it over the fire; you are to be provided with an iron rod, or poker, to ſtir it; as ſoon as it begins to melt, you will ſee it begin to boil furiouſly; keep it well ſtirred down, as at this time it is very apt to take fire, which will deſtroy the whole; when you obſerve it in the boiling to look of a dirty white, ſlaken your fire, and ſtir it briſkly for a quarter of an hour; then increaſe your fire, and continue the ſtirring, though the danger of burning it is now over; the pot, before it is ſufficiently melted, will be at the bottom of a flaming red, and the matter will appear like boiled cream; and when it becomes whitiſh and liquid, pour it upon a ſtone, or ſome earthen veſſel, or a hard well rammed earthen floor, clean ſwept. As ſoon as it is cold, it will become hard; and, if you throw it upon a ſtone, will ring like broken china. If you have not leiſure immediately to clarify it, put it into a tub in a dry place until ſome convenient opportunity.

To clarify coagulated CREAM *of* NITRE.

To every pound of this matter put 6 lbs. of water; after you have broke it into ſmall pieces, put your pot upon the fire, and ſtir it until it is well diſſolved; then make the fire all round the pot, which will cauſe it to boil in the middle, and prevent any waſte by its drying and ſticking on the ſides of the pot; and as ſoon as the earthy matter begins to ſettle in the pot, pour the liquid into a tray, or other open veſſel, that its ſediment may ſettle; pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it with a gentle fire, until in a ſpoon it will ſhoot into cryſtals; then pour it into your tray, with dry ſticks fixed acroſs, ſo as to be a little below the ſurface of the liquor; ſet this by in a cool place, where it may ſtand until it ſhoots into clear tranſparent cryſtals; then gently pour off the liquor, and ſet the tray ſo as to drain it off perfectly dry. Thus your ſaltpetre is completely made, and in a few days will be dry enough to remove out of your trays into caſks or veſſels proportioned to the quantities. The liquor you laſt poured off muſt be again evaporated over the fire, for it will yield ſaltpetre equally good as the former; and thus continue the operation, until all the watery particles are totally evaporated.

N. B. The earth from which you have extracted the ſaltpetre, and all the waſhings of your veſſels, if you lay it by, thinly ſpread, in your houſe, will turn to profit, as it continues to be peculiarly proper to attract and abſorb the nitre floating in the air; add alſo the earthy matter which ſettles in the refining; and ſhould you be in want of houſe-room, you may ſpread it upon the earth, covered in the manner that fodder-ſtacks are; it will produce ſaltpetre full as well as a tobacco-houſe, taking care that the north end be always open, and that it may be defended as much as poſſible from rain.

LONDON, *May* 23.

IF the ſaying be true, "that thoſe whom heaven intends to deſtroy it firſt deprives of reaſon," we may conclude that our miniſtry are fated to deſtruction. Nothing but a total deprivation of reaſon could have tempted government to have unfurniſhed this kingdom and Ireland of troops, at a time when France and Spain are augmenting their force both by land and ſea. Could the firmeſt friends of the houſe of Bourbon have wiſhed a fitter opportunity for any attempts on theſe dominions, either at home or abroad, then when a great part of the army, and a large ſquadron of ſhips, are employed againſt the Americans? Or what time can be more proper for thoſe powers to attempt diſtreſſing us than when we are irreſolute in our councils, divided among ourſelves, and on the eve of a civil war; with a miniſtry diſpoſed to ruin us, and a parliament in whom we can have no confidence?

Near a century ſince a new diſcovery was made in phyſick by ſome anatomiſts, who aſſerted they could cure ſundry diſeaſes by taking certain quantities of blood from the afflicted perſon, and in its room tranſfuſing an equal quantity of the warm blood of ſome wholeſome animal, ſo that by degrees the whole maſs might be renovated. This method, which has been dormant for many years, is, we hear, newly revived by an eminent *Scotch phyſician*, who has practiſed it with great ſucceſs on many perſons, ſo as to quite alter not only their blood but their diſpoſitions. By tranſfuſing the *blood of a mole* into a gentleman who once gloried in being *born a Briton*, and was, when young, remarkably clear-ſighted, he is now become ſo blind that he can ſcarce behold a glimmering of the light of reaſon, cannot diſcern his friends from his foes, nor ſtir a ſtep but as he is led.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 6.

THE following addreſſes have been preſented to his excellency general Waſhington and the hon. major-general Lee.

To his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *eſq; general and commander in chief of the continental army.*

May it pleaſe your excellency,

THE congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, impreſſed with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, beg leave to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival, and to wiſh you all immaginable happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of the important duties of your elevated ſtation. While we applaud that attention to the publick good manifeſted in your appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted virtue and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm which alone could call you from thoſe enjoyments of domeſtick life, which a ſublime and manly taſte, joined with a moſt affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cauſe of America, and compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of this colony, exhibited by the great deſpatch made in your journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal ſatisfaction we have, with pleaſure, obſerved on this occaſion; and are promiſing preſages, that the great expectation formed from your perſonal character, and military abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch regularity and diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the army as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected, and the many diſadvantages (ariſing from a ſuſpenſion of government) under which we have raiſed and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time; and though in a great meaſure effected, the completion of ſo difficult, and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary a taſk, is reſerved to your excellency, and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your excellency, but ſuppoſing you would chooſe to be informed of the general character of the ſoldiers who compoſe this army, beg leave to repreſent, that the greateſt part of them have not before ſeen ſervice; and though naturally brave, and of good underſtanding, yet, for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things moſt eſſential to the preſervation of health, and even of life. The youth in the army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute neceſſity of cleanlineſs in their dreſs, and lodging, continual exerciſe, and ſtrict temperance, to preſerve them from diſeaſes frequently prevailing in camps; eſpecially among thoſe who, from their childhood, have been uſued to a laborious life.

We beg leave to aſſure you, that this congreſs will, at *all times*, be ready to attend to ſuch requiſitions as you may have occaſion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power to the cauſe of America, and your happineſs and eaſe, in the diſcharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We moſt fervently implore almighty GOD, that the bleſſings of divine providence may reſt on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every neceſſary aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a bleſſing to mankind.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

YOUR kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival demand my warmeſt acknowledgments, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchaning the enjoyments of domeſtick life for the duties of my preſent honourable, but arduous ſtation, I only emulate the virtue and publick ſpirit of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; which, with a firmneſs and patriotiſm without example in modern hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the comforts of ſocial and political life in ſuppport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My higheſt ambition is, to be the happy inſtrument of vindicating thoſe rights, and to ſee this devoted province again reſtored to peace, liberty, and ſafety.

The ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince my arrival does not permit me to decide upon the ſtate of the army. The courſe of human affairs forbids an expectation that troops formed under ſuch circumſtances ſhould at once poſſeſs the order, regularity, and diſcipline, of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be will I doubt not ſoon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. Theſe qualities, united with their natural bravery and ſpirit, will afford a happy preſage of ſucceſs and put a final period to thoſe diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your declarations of readineſs at all times to aſſiſt me in the diſcharge of the duties of my ſtation. They are ſo complicated, and extended, that I ſhall need the aſſiſtance of every good man, and lover of his country: I therefore repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wiſhes to myſelf, permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that divine being, in whoſe hands are all human events, to make you and your conſtituents as diſtinguiſhed in private and publick happineſs as you have been by miniſterial oppreſſion, by private and publick diſtreſs.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

To the hon. CHARLES LEE, *eſq; major-general of the continental army.*

SIR,

THE congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, poſſeſſed of the fulleſt evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the diſtreſſes which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impoliſick, wicked, and tyrannick ſyſtem adopted by adminiſtration, and purſued with relentleſs and ſavage fury, do with pleaſure embrace this opportunity to expreſs the great ſatisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a major-general in the American army.

We ſincerely congratulate you on your ſafe arrival here, and wiſh you all poſſible happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of ſo important a truſt. We admire and reſpect the character of a man who, diſregarding the allurements of profit and diſtinction his merits might procure, engages in the cauſe of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppreſſed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with thoſe of the commander in chief, under the ſmiles of providence, we flatter ourſelves with the proſpect of diſcipline and order, ſucceſs and victory.

Be aſſured, ſir, that it will give us great pleaſure to be able to contribute to your happineſs. May the favours and bleſſings of heaven attend you. May divine providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honour and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauſes of mankind, and the approbation of your own conſcience, and eternal happineſs hereafter.

His HONOUR's ANSWER.

To the gentlemen of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts.

Gentlemen,

NOTHING can be ſo flattering to me as the good opinion, and approbation, of the delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the higheſt reverence for the rights of mankind; and have acquired, by a long acquaintance, a moſt particular regard for the people of America. You may depend, therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity. I can promiſe you nothing from my abilities: God almighty grant us ſucceſs equal to the righteouſneſs of the cauſe. I thank you, gentlemen, for an addreſs which does me ſo much honour, and ſhall labour to deſerve it.

NEW YORK, *July* 13.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, NEW YORK, *July* 11, 1775.

Reſolved,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the ſame degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the committee,

HENRY REMSEN, deputy chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 17.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, *June* 29, 1775.

OUR place has rather the appearance of a garriſon town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night. In our ſituation we cannot be too watchful, and we may require much ſtrength, for our negroes have all high notions of their liberty; and we lately learned by intercepted letters, and otherwiſe, that there have been endeavours to ſet the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the ſuperintendent of Indian affairs, is accuſed of being the perſon who has forwarded this wicked deſign, and he is fled for ſafety.

"The tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almoſt univerſally on the right ſide, and are about to chooſe delegates to ſend to the CONGRESS."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 4.

IN CONVENTION, *July* 24, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT no flower, wheat, or other grain, or proviſions of any kind, be exported from this colony to any part of the world, from and after the fifth day of Auguſt next, until the Convention or Aſſembly, or the Honourable the Continental Congreſs, ſhall order otherwiſe; that no quantities of the ſaid articles, more than are neceſſary for the uſe of the inhabitants, be brought to, collected, or ſtored in the towns, or other places upon or near navigable waters; that the reſpective county committees be directed to take care that this reſolve be effectually carried into execution; and that all contracts made for the ſale and delivery of any ſuch articles for exportation, between this time and the tenth day of September next, be conſidered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, preſident.

(a copy)

John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

IN CONVENTION, *July* 29, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT the ſeveral inſpectors of the publick warehouſes in this colony do, ſome time before the laſt of Auguſt next, and after advertiſing the ſame in the publick papers, at their warehouſes, and at the courthouſes of their counties, make ſale of all tranſfer and other tobacco which may have laid one year in their reſpective warehouſes, for ready money, at the ſaid warehouſes, or at the courthouſe of their county, and pay the money ariſing from ſuch ſale as the law directs.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, preſident.

(a copy)

John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

AT a meeting of the committee of the county of Glouceſter, on monday the 24th of July, it was

Reſolved, that the readineſs ſhewn by the volunteers, who marched to the aſſiſtance of the lower counties on the late alarms, merits our warmeſt thanks; and we aſſure them we ſhould have cheerfully cooperated with them, had it been requiſite.

Reſolved, that the moſt cordial thanks of the people of Glouceſter county are juſtly due to the worthy inhabitants of thoſe counties who have generouſly offered their houſes as a retreat to our wives and children, in caſe they ſhould be obliged to abandon their habitations here below.

Reſolved, that the information of John Parſons, John Degge, William Degge, and William Hudgin, was ſufficient to induce a ſuſpicion that goods had been landed at Urbanna contrary to the aſſociation, and that the vigilance of the gentleman who brought that affair before our committee is highly to be recommended; but as Parſons informs us the material evidences are out of the country at preſent, we muſt ſuſpend our judgment till their arrival.

JOHN PERRIN, clerk.

DUMFRIES, *July* 25, 1775.

WILLIAM CARR will attend at *Weſtmoreland* court, on *Tueſday* the 29th of *Auguſt*, to have payment for the ſervants ſold on board the *Caroline*, laſt *February*.

CAROLINA, *July* 20, 1775.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of col. *William Rowley*, deceaſed, late of *King George* county, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, or give bond for their reſpective balances.

1‖ RICHARD TAYLOR, exec.

ON the 8th of *May* laſt I contracted for and purchaſed of a certain *Beverley Boothe*, of the county of *Southampton*, a negro man ſlave named *Doctor*, in conſequence whereof I immediately entered into and gave my bond for the ſum of 80l. current money, payable to the ſaid *Boothe* on or before the 8th day of *April* next enſuing; ſince which time I have been informed, by many people of undoubted veracity, that the property of the ſaid ſlave is abſolutely veſted in one *John Sykes*, the credibility of which information will undeniably appear by the records of the court of the county of *Prince George*. I do therefore think it not inexpedient to inform the publick, that I am firmly reſolved not to pay the ſaid 80l. or any part thereof, as the ſaid *Boothe* has fraudulently undertaken to impoſe on me, by pretending to make me a right to that which he muſt candidly confeſs he has not, nor ever had, a property in himſelf.

1‖ WILLIAM HUNTER

For CHARTER, *to any part of* Europe,

THE brig *Abby*, *Jonas Herbert* maſter, an exceeding good veſſel, burthen about 250 hhds. or 7500 buſhels. For terms apply to (tf)

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

THE time of partnerſhip being expired between *Marſden*, *Maxwell*, & co. all perſons are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts

MARSDEN, MAXWELL, & co.

To be SOLD on the premiſes, on *thurſday* the 31ſt of this inſtant (*Auguſt*) to the higheſt bidder,

A LOT *in the town of* Blanford, *whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, all neceſſary out-houſes, and a garden; alſo ſeveral unimproved* LOTS, *adjoining the above. The terms may be known before the day of ſale, and the lots ſhewn, by mr.* John Baird, *or the ſubſcriber.*

ALEXANDER GORDON.

IN *July* 1774, *there was left at mr.* Thomas Adams's, *at the* Calf Paſture, *in* Auguſta *county, a* SORREL HORSE, *then 3 years old, about 13 hands high, is a trotter, and branded on the near buttock reſembling* TP *in a piece. He was left by a runaway negro, ſuppoſed to be the property of mr* Richard Hollens *at* Richmond, *to whom I wrote about it, but never received any anſwer. I therefore give this notice, that the ſaid horſe is now in my cuſtody, and that I am ready to deliver him up to the owner, on proving his property, and paying charges.* THOMAS HUGART.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *King* and *Queen* county, at the plantation of *John Parke Cuſtis*, Eſq, two apprentice boys, *viz.* LYDDAL CRUMP and EDMOND RAGLAND, of *New Kent* county, who have both light hair and fair complexions. One of the ſaid boys is 17 years of age, and the other 18. This is to forewarn all perſons from entertaining or harbouring them, at their peril.

GEORGE CLOPTON, junior.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Feytonſburg*, *Pittſylvania* county, the 24th of *June*, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man named JOHN WILLIAMS; he carried with him a claret coloured frieze coat, a light coloured *Newmarket* do. either bearſkin or beaver coating, two oſnabrug ſhirts, and a pair of oſnabrug trouſers, a pair of leather breeches, and a rackoon hat lined with green perſian. He is a thick well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, light hair, a brazen look, and is very fond of ſpirits, has ſeveral large warts on his hands, and a very remarkable ſcar on his upper lip, right under his noſe, thus X. He formerly teached a reading ſchool at this place, for about ſix or eight months paſt. As he underſtands the *Pruſſian* exerciſe very well, I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a deſerter from general *Gage*, or ſome of his majeſty's troops. I will give 5l. reward for him if taken in *Virginia*, and 10l. if taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or *Philadelphia*, or ſecured in any of his majeſty's jails, ſo that I get him.

(6) HENRY WILLIAMS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from mr. *Skelton's*, in *Hanover*, the 16th of *July*, a black HORSE 5 years old, about 4 feet 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has a ſmall hard lump on one of his ſhort ribs on the near ſide, occationed, I believe, by being hurt with a ſaddle, has been rowelled in the breaſt, but I do not know whether the ſcar is perceivable or not, paces, trots, and gallops well, goes a little lame when he firſt ſets off, but is not branded. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *New Kent*, ſhall have 30s. reward (2) LEWIS WEBB.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

STRAYED *from the reverend mr.* Selden's, *near this town laſt ſunday night, a* DEEP SORREL HORSE *about 6 years old, near 14 hands high, goes remarkably well, has a long tail and hanging mane, in which there is a lock of white hairs, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to mr.* Selden's, *or to my houſe in* Jameſtown, *ſhall have 20s. reward.*

CHAMPION TRAVIS.

HANOVER, *July* 25, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of this inſtant, PETER WILSON, an indented ſervant man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort yellow hair, a very down look, is well ſet, and round-ſhouldered; he is a native of *Scotland*, and ſpeaks broad, is a butcher by trade, a good hoſtler, and a tolerable good weaver. It is ſuppoſed he rode a light ely black horſe about 4 feet 11 inches high, with a ſwitch tail; and he carried away with him a black coat of ſuperfine broadcloth, half worn, a jacket and breeches of white fuſtian, and a jacket of dark do. a new felt hat, a pair of country made pumps, and an old great coat. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

(tf) JOHN SYME.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Charles City*, laſt May, a likely young negro wench named NANNY, the property of *Charles Carter*, eſq; of *Corotoman*; ſhe is of a yelloviſh complexion, ſlender made, and is fond of dreſs. She had on, and took with her, a calico waiſtcoat and petticoat, one blue plains ditto, and ſundry other apparel. She went off with a free negro fellow, who pretends being a doctor, commonly wears a laced hat, and is about 6 feet high; he has been guilty of ſtealing ſeveral horſes from this county, for which he is fled, and, if taken, will certainly receive a puniſhment due to the offence. Whoever brings the ſaid wench to me at *Shirley* ſhall have 3l. reward, or 4s. if ſecured ſo that ſhe may be had again, and all reaſonable expenſes, paid by JOHN CURRELL.

LIST of tobacco remaining in *Crutchfield's* warehouſe, which has been there upwards of three years.

I HA in a piece with a crow's foot between, No. 4, 1260, 144, 1116, executors of *John Hudſon*. PH in a piece, No. 3, 1276, 122, 1154, *Peter Hunter*. WD No. 1, 1224, 146, 1078, and No. 2, 1167, 130, 1037, *William Dickenſon*. AS. No. 1, 1190, 124, 1066, *Andrew Beck*. RD No. 4, 1127, 100, 1027, *Richard Davis*. IM with a crow's foot between, No. 2, 850, 100, 750, *John Marſhall*. IA No. 1, 1120, 100, 1020, *John Anderſon*. IDR, the D on the top, No. 6, 1310, 130, 1180, and No. 7, 1209, 124, 1078, *John* and *Roger Dixon*. DH No. 5, 1145, 133, 1012, *David Hudſon*. WG No. 1, 1180, 125, 1055, *William Garrett*. PW No. 1, 1047, 130, 917, and No. 4, 1139, 125, 1014, *Patrick Woodſon*. BW No. 1, 1043, 136, 907, and No. 2, 1026, 134, 892, *Benjamin Woodſon*.

The 7 following hhds. have been in the warehouſes before we were inſpectors; and the old books being moſtly deſtroyed, we cannot make out the makers names.

L in a diamond, No. 6, 1100, 124, 976. RH No. 1, 1066, 126, 940. PR No. 1, 1182, 122, 1060. PB No. 3, 922, 100, 822. IT No. 6, 990, 125, 865. AS No. 3, 743, 111, 632. IS and NG No. 1, 1129, 117, 1012.

(2) CLARKE & WINGFIELD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 20, 1775.

THERE is now living in my family, adjoining to this city, a negro girl called SARAH, who is about 14 years old, near 4 feet 7 inches high, ſomewhat ſlender made, and is very black; ſhe ſays ſhe is a *Mundingo*, but cannot tell her owner's name. I have been informed ſhe was purchaſed by ſome perſon of *Carolina*, at *Suffolk* in *Nanſemond*, and that ſhe was in jail there ſince, conſequently muſt have been advertiſed, as ſhe was taken out to be ſold for priſon fees, but was turned looſe at *Smithfield*, without any thing being farther done. She was there taken in by ſundry families, as an object, and maintained for what little ſervice ſhe could do, being often troubled with choaking fits, which deprive her of the uſe of her limbs, as well as her ſenſes. Her owner is deſired to apply for her to me, at *Whaley's* free ſchool.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

COMMITTED to *York* priſon, two indented ſervants, *viz.*---JOHN GRYMES, a *Yorkſhireman*, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 25 years old, thin made, ſmooth faced, has a ſmiling countenance, ſhort black hair, black eyes, a ſcar on the right ſide of his upper lip, and ſays he belongs to *Samuel Cox*, of or near *Blandford*, by trade a cooper. He has a bag with a variety of wearing apparel, alſo a pewter pint meaſure, a tin funnel, and a cooper's adze. His apparel is, a new bearſkin ſhort coat, a check ſhirt, long trouſers, and country made ſhoes.---THOMAS COLEMAN a *Londoner*, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 25 years old, has a long thin viſſage, hazel eyes, dark ſtraight hair, a ſmall beard, remarkable ſhort legs, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, and is very pert when ſpoke to. He has on a bearſkin ſhort coat, a blue cloth jacket, *Ruſſia* drill breeches, long trouſers, a check ſhirt, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half-worn country made ſhoes, with braſs buckles.---The owner may have them, on paying charges.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a ſmall bay HORSE about 4 feet 4 inches high, 12 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, trots, and branded on the near buttock PI, or PP, very dull. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

ALEXANDER MORRISON.

MECKLENBURG, *July* 15, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſhortly.

EDWARD TARRY.

MIDDLESEX, *July* 10, 1775.

THE *ſubſcriber begs leave to return his moſt grateful thanks to the publick for their many favours, particularly to his punctual cuſtomers, and hopes they will continue the ſame, as long as he merits them. He ſtill continues to carry on the* CHAIR-MAKING *and* BLACKSMITH *buſineſs to their uſual extent, where the publick may be ſerved either in the beſt and cheapeſt manner, on ſhort notice. As the times are grown very difficult for buſineſs, I moſt earneſtly beg thoſe that are indebted to be ſpeedy in payment, which will enable me to carry on my buſineſs; otherwiſe it muſt ceaſe for want of a capital, as it cannot be expected I can carry it on unleſs I get paid punctually.*

On proper encouragement, I will oblige myſelf to ſupply my county, and a large number more, with all kinds of PLANTERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, no ways inferiour to thoſe imported; and as the courts are ſhut up, I propoſe to work at a very reaſonable price, for ready money only. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on being faithfully and punctually ſerved.

SAMUEL DANIEL.

SUSSEX, *July* 10, 1775.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Robert Andrews*, jailer at *Suſſex* courthouſe, a DARK BAY STALLION about 14 hands high, with glaſs eyes, a ſtar in his forehead, is dockt, but not branded; he has one white hind foot, and ſome white on each of his feet. The ſaid horſe was found in the poſſeſſion of a certain *William Thomas* (alias *Morris Morrat*) who is committed to *Suſſex* jail for horſe-ſtealing, and, on his examination before a magiſtrate of this county, confeſſed, that, in conjunction with one *Benjamin Pullam*, of the province of *North Carolina*, he ſtole the ſaid horſe from one Mr. *Norvell*, of *Henrico* county. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have the ſaid horſe, of

JAMES JONES, ſheriff.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away the 16th ult. JOHN ECTON DUCRECT, a native of *Berne* in *Switzerland*, who ſpeaks very good *French* and tolerable *Engliſh* and *Italian*. He is abont 5 feet 9 inches high, pitted with the ſmallpox, and very ſwarthy, almoſt as dark as a mulatto; wears his own hair, with a falſe tail, and is generally powdered, being a barber by trade. I have heard, however, ſince he went off, that he intended to cut off his hair, and wear a wig. He has been uſed to travel with gentlemen, and will probably try to get into employ that way, or with ſome of the barbers in *Williamſburg*, as he was ſeen at doctor *Todd's* tavern, on his way there, the 22d ult. He took with him a ſuit of brown and a ſuit of green clothes, the brown pretty much wore, and has had ſome rents on the back of the coat, the green almoſt new, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, trouſers that button down the legs, ſome white thread ſtockings and white ſhirts, a powder bag and ſome ſhaving materials, a prayer-book in *French*, and ſome old commiſſions for officers in the *Swiſs* militia, by which he will probably try to paſs. One of his teſticles was ſwelled, which he ſays was occaſioned by a kick he got on board the *Juſtitia*, capt. *Kidd*, the ſhip he came out in. Whoever ſecures the ſaid conviet, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall be paid the above ſum by

RICHARD GRAHAM.

DUMFRIES, *July* 3, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, executors of the eſtate of *John Turner*, deceaſed, late of this city, merchant, being duly empowered to act, have thought proper to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid*, who for 16 months paſt has had the management of the ſaid *Turner's* buſineſs and ſettling the late partnerſhip of *Allan & Turner*: This is to inform the publick, that we have appointed *William Turner* to ſettle the ſaid eſtates, and that he alone is fully authoriſed to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. All perſons indebted to ſaid concerns are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as the debts owing have been long due, and their creditors in *Britain*, as well as Mr. *Allan's* heirs, are very ſolicitous for remittances.

WILLIAM PEARSON,
WILLIAM TURNER, } executors.

JULY 2, 1775.

THE creditors of the reverend *Robert Read*, of *Kent* county, in the province of *Maryland*, are deſired to apply to Mr. *James Hubard*, attorney at law, in the city of *Williamſburg*, who will inform them of the only probable method they have of being paid. The application muſt be by the laſt of this month, or the middle of next.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE jail this day, two negro men, late the property of the Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the jails.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Moſs's* neck, in *Caroline* county, about the middle of *January* laſt, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named RALPH, of a yellowiſh complexion, about ſix feet high, well made, and has remarkable large feet. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured flannel jacket bound with blue, *German*-ſerge breeches, oſnabrug ſhirt, and a felt hat. He belongs to the Hon. *Richard Corbin*, Eſq; and has been ſeen lurking about his plantations in *Middleſex* and *King* and *Queen* where it is probable he may be ſtill. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him ſo ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have 5l. reward, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (4) GEORGE TURNER.

BRUNSWICK, *July* 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, the 10th of laſt month, a likely *Virginia* born NEGRO GIRL, about 15 years old, who ſays her name is *Betty*, and that ſhe belongs to Mr. *William Black*, late of *Blandford*. The owner is deſired to pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN JONES, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* county, the 21ſt of laſt *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, ſix feet high, and ſtutters much; had on, when he went away, a ſuit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid negro to me ſhall have 3l. reward, beſides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.
(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.
BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Glouceſter* county, on the 14th of this inſtant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has ſome ringworms on his face, and ſome white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow ſtriped cotton waiſtcoat. I bought him laſt *March* at the ſale of Mr. *John Shermer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reaſon to believe that he will go to thoſe parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid ſlave, and ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid 40s. by *Mann Page*, junior, Eſquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

For SALE at *Taſſpahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good houſe ſervant, underſtands taking care of horſes, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaſer is not perfectly ſatisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherſt *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable griſtmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authoriſed to bargain for it, and will ſhow it to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FRIDAY, *August* 4, 1775. SUPPLEMENT No. 27.

Mr. PURDIE,

THERE are few attempts in life ſo unlikely to give univerſal ſatisfaction as thoſe that are brought before the all-ſcrutiniſing eye of the publick; for although a man be ſo fortunate as to pleaſe ſome, he may, on the other hand, offend many: And there are few men, poſſeſſed of a tolerable knowledge of men and manners, but what muſt be, on the leaſt attentive conſideration, aſſured of the truth of this theſis. How careful then ought that man to be, who makes his appearance in the publick papers, in knowing that he is embarked, if not in an unoffending, yet a righteous cauſe! Thus equipped, he may fearleſs paſs the rock of criticiſm, if not with eclat, with that, at leaſt, which affords more permanent felicity, the heart-felt commendation of a good conſcience. Theſe animadverſions lead me to a few ſtrictures on our *truly great and worthy* governour's proclamation, publiſhed in meſſ. Dixon and Hunter's paper of the 13th of this inſtant. I confeſs, in the firſt place, that it is with the moſt pungent ſorrow I find that juſtice, and the great cauſe of America's inherent rights, make it indiſpenſably neceſſary, in thoſe unhappy days, that nothing ſhould paſs unnoticed that is not dignified by the ſacred ſigniture of truth, and which, through the malverſation of bad and deſigning men, might have the baneful tendency of extending the unnatural breach between Great Britain and her colonies, and bring on the additional diſpleaſure of our *gracious king*. Of ſuch a tendency appears our governour's proclamation of the above date, particularly aimed at PATRICK HENRY, jun. eſq; his country's, and America's, unalterable and unappalled great advocate and friend. As moſt of the good people of this country may have ſeen this unparallelled proclamation, I ſhall not take up much of their or your time, mr. Purdie, in a very minute recital of it; ſuffice it to ſay, that the whole muſt appear a mere miniſterial trick, calculated to pleaſe ſome, to delude others, and, what is of more ſerious and alarming conſequence (ſimilar to one of his other laudable efforts*) to prejudice and detract from the great American cauſe, by effecting a diſunion amongſt the friends of it, as the only poſſible means of obtaining ſucceſs to miniſterial machinations. The degenerate tools of lawleſs power may applaud his lordſhip's ingenuity, but the honeſt, virtuous, and upright ſons of conſtitutional liberty, will reprobate the want of that candour and nobleneſs of ſpirit which alone can give effulgence to high birth or exalted ſtation, and deprived of which, either the one, or the other, muſt, in the reflection of the virtuous mind (to uſe the great mr. Pope's words) appear but as ſo much "Leather or prunella." There are, however, repreſentations of the conduct of the ſaid mr. HENRY, and his deluded followers (as his lordſhip is pleaſed, faſhionably, to call them) ſo exceedingly inconſonant to my idea of the caſe, that his lordſhip muſt pardon me if I ſhould, for the ſake of juſtice, attempt to ſet the matter in a different and leſs partial point of view. His lordſhip obſerves, "that the ſaid mr. Henry, with a number of deluded followers, had taken up arms, choſen their officers, and, ſtiling themſelves an independent company, had marched out of their county, encamped, and put themſelves into a poſture of war; and had written letters, &c. to the great terrour of all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and in open defiance of law and government; and have committed other acts of violence, particularly in extorting from his majeſty's receiver general the ſum of 330l. under pretence of replacing the powder he (the governour) thought proper to order from the magazine; whence, adds his lordſhip, it undeniably appears that there is no longer the leaſt ſecurity for the life or property of any man." Would not ſtrangers to this manœuvre of mr. HENRY's be induced readily to believe, from this proclamation of his lordſhip, that his conduct in the affair of the powder was directly conſiſtent with the greateſt rectitude; and, on the contrary, that mr. HENRY's behaviour was, in the extreme, impolitical, diſorderly, and baſe? But let ſuch firſt recur to the many poor ſubterfuges that miniſterial vicegerents have lately been drove to, and then they will not be greatly aſtoniſhed at the contents of his lordſhip's proclamation.

The powder which was removed from the magazine in the city of Williamſburg, under covert of the night (a time moſt friendly and beſt adapted to dark and inſidious deſigns) appears clearly to have been, if not the permanent and excluſive property of this colony, at leaſt ſo intended for its direct emolument and protection, by an act of Aſſembly paſſed in the firſt year of king George the 1ſt's reign, entitled *An act for erecting a magazine;*" that his lordſhip's removal of it on board one of his majeſty's armed veſſels, juſt at that alarming and critical time, was, in my view, illegal, and a competent declaration of his hoſtile and inimical deſigns againſt this unhappy country; and ſufficient, of itſelf, to have rouſed the good people of it from that lethargick ſtate of ſecurity into which the great appearance of his lordſhip's friendſhip had lulled them; and farther, to have placed themſelves in ſuch a poſture of defence as might enable them to guard againſt the impending blow which this ſtep of his lordſhip plainly told them was but too faſt approaching. The inhabitants of Williamſburg, juſtly alarmed and incenſed at ſuch behaviour from his lordſhip, like men, determined to ſupport their conſtitutional rights and property, in oppoſition to every act of violence under Heaven againſt them, take up arms, and are about to demand reſtitution of the powder, when they are diſſuaded from ſuch a ſtep, by gentlemen in whom great confidence is placed, who perſuade them to lay down their arms, and return to their reſpective homes; aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that every pacifick endeavour ſhould be made in order to have the powder replaced in the magazine. They then convened a common-hall, and in a very reſpectful manner addreſs his lordſhip on the impropriety of his conduct in the affair of the powder, entreating him, at the ſame time, to return it again to the magazine, and thereby reſtore peace and order to the inhabitants of the town; to which ſaid addreſs his lordſhip was pleaſed to return a verbal anſwer (being, it is ſaid, peculiarly happy in expreſſing his ſentiments with eaſe and propriety that way) whereby it moſt evidently appears, that his lordſhip expreſly avows the impropriety of his conduct in the removal of the powder, in promiſing, upon his "*word and honour*," that in caſe there ſhould be an inſurrection of the ſlaves, which he acknowleges there was cauſe to apprehend, he would then return the powder, on being allowed an half hour to do it in. The inconſiſtency of ſuch an anſwer is ſo plain, that it needs no comment. In ſhort, ſeveral gentlemen, who were diſſatisfied with ſuch an evaſive, contradictory, and affrontive anſwer, wait on his lordſhip in perſon, and entreat him, as the repreſentative of his majeſty here, as the chief magiſtrate, and, above all, as a friend to peace and order, to return the powder, and thereby quiet the fears and apprehenſions of the people; which he now poſitively refuſes to do, aſſigning, as a reaſon for his ſtrange and unwarrantable conduct, that the people of Williamſburg had been in arms. But attend to his ſubſequent conduct, and ſee if it accords with thoſe pompous profeſſions of regard for peace, order, and good government, and the happineſs of the people (who are ſo unhappy as to be under his rule) which he would induce a belief are the grand objects of his care and ſtudy. Conſcious that the people would no longer acquieſce in a behaviour in one moment ſo diſingenuous and evaſive, in another ſo diſreſpectful and irritating, he determined to fling off the maſk, and bid defiance to their utmoſt efforts to regain the powder; and therefore immediately began to arm his menial ſervants, who were, by their lord and maſter's example, taught to look upon and treat the good people of this country with the greateſt indignity and contempt. Add to all this, that we had juſt heard that many of our worthy and noble friends, the guardians and zealous ſupporters of our liberty, were on the black liſt of American victims, deſtined to ſacrifice, in order to appeaſe thoſe ſanguinary wretches in power; and that farther, we had received the long feared and melancholy news, that the ſword was now drawn by the king's troops againſt our brethren the Boſtonians, who were then bleeding in the common cauſe. Thus unhappily circumſtanced on all ſides, what does mr. Henry to deſerve thoſe inglorious epithets, which are, though obſcurely, yet moſt certainly aimed principally at him, not only by his lordſhip's candid and liberal addreſs to the Council, previous to the iſſuing of a former proclamation, but by thoſe alſo in *exalted ſtation*, who it was hoped, from their affinity to our wrongs, and having received their birth here, would have entertained ſentiments of a more generous and liberal kind of thoſe who are the produce of the ſame country, and in loyalty and attachment to their gracious ſovereign, not an iota, I truſt, inferiour to them. I repeat, what does mr. HENRY (matters being thus ſituated) to deſerve the cenſure of his countymen. Why, like the vigilant guardian and protector of their conſtitutional rights and liberties, he was reſolved, with proper aſſiſtance, by the force of arms to effect a reſtitution of the powder (or an equivalent thereto) which had been by low fraud and artifice removed out of the country's poſſeſſion, and which he now was ſorry to find pacifick meaſures were not likely to accompliſh. This gentlemen, therefore, by the advice and determination of the Hanover committee, held at Newcaſtle the 2d inſtant, accompanied by many of his reſpectable and worthy countrymen, ſet out from Newcaſtle on their way to the Capitol, and were joined on their way down by ſeveral ſpirited gentlemen from different counties. With what prudence and penetration mr. Henry took his meaſures, and what they eventually produced, may be fully known by a reference to a publication of his conduct, at large, in meſſ. Dixon and Hunter's paper of the 13th inſtant; and as the matter ſtands repreſented there, and which is incontrovertibly conſiſtent with the real truth

* *See his lordſhip's letter to the earl of Dartmouth dated the 24th of December laſt.*

of the caſe, how then does his lordſhip get his intelligence that this movement of mr. HENRY's was to the great "terrour of all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects." From whence does he learn that mr. HENRY had committed "acts of violence." Have any of thoſe terrified "faithful ſubjects," on whom thoſe acts of violence were committed, preferred their complaint before his lordſhip, in order to obtain redreſs? Or are theſe words inſerted only to heighten or aggravate this ſuppoſed guilty conduct of mr. HENRY's, in the opinion of thoſe who cannot be, in all probability, from the remoteneſs of their ſituation, furniſhed with an impartial and fair ſtate of the caſe? The guilty, perhaps, might fear and tremble at an apprehenſion of the juſt vengeance of the incenſed people, rouſed and provoked as they were by reiterated acts of oppreſſion and tyranny; but whether the innocent Americans (of which I thank Heaven there is by far the greater majority) were terrified and frightened by this attempt, of mr. HENRY's to regain their property, I leave the candid part of mankind to determine, from the publication of the proceedings of the many committees which have ſat on this occaſion, as may be ſeen in the papers ſubſequent to this ſtep taken by mr. HENRY. Thus much, mr. Purdie, I have thought proper to lay before the publick, in vindication of the conduct of a gentleman, who is now abſent, and, as the advocate and ſteady friend of his country, contending, I doubt not, for all that is precious and worth the preſerving, to thoſe who are by nature free, and who, by their laws and conſtitution, have an indubitable right to remain ſo, in oppoſition to every power on earth to make them otherwiſe.

Had his lordſhip, at this perplexed and unhappy conjuncture of affairs, ſteadily purſued that noble line of right which prudence and his duty had marked out to him, had he evinced from his actions, in accordance to his profeſſions, that the happineſs of the people which he ruled, was his great object and care; had he, like a good, virtuous, and great man, ſtepped in as a mediator in this unnatural ſtruggle between Great Britain and her colonies, and attempted to cloſe, rather than, by diſſingenuous miſrepreſentations, to widen the breach; I truſt he would ſtill have continued to receive that grateful tribute of applauſe which the people here have, on ſome late occaſions, ſo cordally offered up to him: But, from his late conduct, as held up to the world, what confidence can they place in him who has declared himſelf to be (and his actions manifeſt he is not in jeſt) their oppoſed and dangerous enemy?

BRUTUS.

*** *The printer acknowledges the receipt of the above piece ſome weeks ago and would have attended to it before now, had it been in his power.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Shermer*, deceaſed, by old ſtanding accounts, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, to

THRUSTON JAMES,
DUDLEY RICHARDSON, } exec.
GEORGE BOOTH,

A PERSON of addreſs and experience in *TEACHING* would be glad of conducting a family or ſmall neighbourhood of children, from the firſt elements of learning, through the claſſicks, and the uſual branches accompanying them. More particular information may be had from the printer.

YORK TOWN, *July* 13, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to me are deſired to pay their reſpective accounts to doctor *Matthew Pope*, and thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply to him for payment.---- I have left with that gentleman, for ſale, a caſk of COOPERS TOOLS and AXES.

HOWARD ESTEN.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Williamſburg, *the 16th inſtant* (July) *two ſervant men*, viz. JOHN STANTON, *an* Engliſhman, *by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trouſers, and is very talkative.* ANDREW MACKGILL, *a* Scotchman, *by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trouſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at* York. *I will give 3l. if taken within fifteen miles, and 5l. if at a greater diſtance, for each, delivered to me in* Williamſburg.

JOHN SHIPHERD.

*** *Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned* John Dixon *and* John Randolph, *and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of* Wilſon.

TAKEN up at col. *Carlyle's* plantation in *Fairfax* county, about 5 miles from *Alexandria*, a MULE about 13 hands high, which ſeems aged, has a blemiſh in one eye, a brown liſt on the withers, back, and rump, two white rings on the neck, that ſeem to be done with a halter, is a female, and branded, or ſcarred, like this, £L, about eight inches long, on the off buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JOHN FRAZER.

TAKEN up in *Fairfax*, near the little falls of *Potowmack*, a DARK BAY MARE, unbranded, about 14 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, has ſome white hairs in her forehead, had on a ſmall bell, and with her a horſe colt two or three days old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.

NELSON REED.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, two 3 year old STEERS, bob-tailed; one is a browniſh red and white, marked with a ſmooth crop in the left ear, and a round crop in the right; the other is a red ſteer, with both ears ſhort cropped. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20s. each.

GEORGE STOVALL.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE about 13 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the left buttock reſembling 88. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JAMES SMITH.

TAKEN up in *Stafford*, near the *Poplar* quarter, a BAY HORSE about 14 hands and a half high, about 10 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, appears as if he had been worked, ſhod all round, and branded on the near ſhoulder W. Alſo a DARK BAY HORSE about 4 years old, near 13 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, three white feet, ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock C. Poſted and appraiſed, the firſt mentioned to 15l. the other to 4l.

JOSEPH REDDISH.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a dark bay* MARE *about 4 feet 3 inches high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, many ſaddle ſpots, but no perceiveable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.*

JOHN LEEWRIGHT.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 8 or 9 years old, with a long ſtar in her forehead, three white feet, paces ſlow, gallops well, and branded on the near buttock and off ſhoulder DM. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

GEORGE TWITTY.

TAKEN up, in the lower end of *Brunſwick*, a DARK BAY HORSE, 10 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock B S, and on the near ſhoulder, but I cannot make out what it is. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

JOHN BLANKS.

TAKEN up in *Glouceſter*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE, with an old ſaddle on, about 8 years old, about 13 hands high, with a blaze face, three white feet, ſome ſaddle ſpots, one wall eye, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething reſembling a heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. WILLIAM TEAGLE.

TAKEN *up, in* Cumberland, *a black* HORSE *about 4 feet 5 inches high, a blaze in his face, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, one glaſs eye, ſaddle ſpots on both ſides his back, had on a bell, but has no brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.*

JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a ſmall bay* HORSE, *mixed with white hairs, 6 or 7 years old, 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, a ſhort tail, part of his mane cut off, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder* R. *Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l.*

BRANCH OSBORNE.

TAKEN *up, in* Eſſex, *a young red brindled* Cow, *marked with a crop and hole in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 47s. 6d.*

ERASMUS JONES.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a ſpotted* Sow *marked with a crop and a hole in the right ear. Alſo three* SHOATS, *two of which are marked with a crop in the right ear, and a half ſpade in the left. The other is of the ſame mark, only the half ſpade is in the contrary ear. Poſted and appraiſed, the ſow to 15s. and the three ſhoats to 15s. 6d.*

JOHN THURMAN.

TAKEN *up, in* Prince William, *a black* MARE *5 years old this ſpring, 13 hands high, ſhod before, and has a few white hairs in her forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.*

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TAKEN *up, in* King William, *a black* Cow, *with a white face and belly, her feet and legs white, a white ſpot on each ſide juſt behind the ſhoulders, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and an underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.*

JOSEPH HILLYARD.

TAKEN *up, in* Suſſex, *a black* HORSE *4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a white ſpot in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock with ſomething reſembling a figure of 7. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.*

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a ſorrel* MARE *about 2 years old, 13 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.*

RICHARD FORREST.

TAKEN *up, in* Amelia, *a brindled and white* STEER, *3 years old, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.*

PETER JONES.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 2.

THIS town and neighbourhood have been much diſturbed lately with the elopement of their negroes, owing to a miſtaken notion, which has unhappily ſpread amongſt them, of finding ſhelter on board the men of war in this harbour, notwithſtanding the aſſurances given by the commanding-officers that not the leaſt encouragement ſhould be ſhewn them.

On friday laſt, a deputation from the common-hall of this borough waited upon the captains Macartney and Squires, of the men of war now lying here, with the thanks of the corporation for their conduct, in diſcountenancing the runaway ſlaves that have made application for ſervice on board.

On monday laſt arrived here from St. Auguſtine about 60 ſoldiers, on board the ſloop tender ſome time ſince belonging to mr. Bowdoin, of the Eaſtern Shore. Theſe, with about 40 more, which are hourly expected, are to compoſe a body-guard for his excellency the governour, at his intended place of reſidence, on board the ſhip William. The troops above-mentioned are under the command of a captain and two lieutenants; the enſign, it is ſaid, is on his way over land.

The committee for this borough, early yeſterday morning, deſpatched an expreſs to the Hon. the Convention of the colony, now ſitting at Richmond, informing them of the arrival of the troops above-mentioned.

By a northern paper, juſt come to hand, we are informed there is very great reaſon to apprehend an attack from the Caghnawa tribe of Indians. That governour Carleton had held conferences with the Indians 1500 miles back of Quebeck, and made them great offers to take up arms againſt the colonies. That on ſunday the 9th of July a trumpeter was ſent to the provincial camp, who was conducted blindfold, with a letter from general Burgoyne to general Lee, lamenting their acting in oppoſition to each other, and deſiring a conference with him; and that general Lee had declined the propoſal. That this letter had been tranſmitted to the Congreſs, that they might direct ſuch ſteps to be taken as they ſhould think fit. That on the tueſday following the provincials took priſoners on Long Iſland, in Boſton harbour, 15 of the enemy, and carried off near 40 head of cattle, and about 100 ſheep. That governour Wentworth, of New Hampſhire, had taken refuge on board a man of war. That general Gage, and his army, are greatly diſpirited; and that the unhappy people confined in the town by the barbarous policy of their governour, in defiance of the moſt ſolemn promiſes, are in great diſtreſs for the common neceſſaries of life. That ſeveral of the enemy's guard-houſes had been deſtroyed by the continentals, who drove the guard back to their lines. That ſhot and bombs are continually firing into Roxbury, which have injured ſome of the houſes, and killed one man. That the continental camp was ſtrongly fortified, and forms a complete line of circumvallation from Charles river to Myiſtck river. That the poſſeſſion of a hill called Cobble hill, lying between the main fortreſſes of the two armies, was expected ſoon to be a ſubject of conteſt between them, which will probably draw on a general engagement, for which the continentals ſay they are exceedingly well prepared. That general Wooſter, of Connecticut, has removed his camp from New York to Haerlem. That a number of rifle-men had marched from Pennſylvania to the continental camp near Boſton. That, on the 11th of laſt month, capt. Morgan's company of rifle-men paſſed through Frederick town, in Maryland, on their way to the American army, and were in an hour or two afterwards followed by the companies under the captains Creſap, Stinſon, and Price, all choſen riflemen, eager to hazard their lives in their country's cauſe, and to follow the fortunes of their beloved Waſhington!

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, *July* 30.

"We yeſterday received an account, that general Burgoyne had anſwered general Lee's letter in very polite terms, proteſting, "that every thing in his power ſhall be done to prevent the effuſion of blood; at the ſame time declaring, that if it is only the legality of internal taxation the colonies contend for, he makes no doubt the matter may be ſpeedily accommodated; but if for independency, nothing but blood will purchaſe it; and requeſts an interview with general Lee, for information. This general Waſhington approved of, and the mode and place of their meeting was ſettling, when the perſon who brings the information left the camp."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 4.

LORD Dunmore reviewed his 60 body-guard-men, lately arrived from St. Auguſtine, laſt tueſday, at Goſport; and, we hear, that he daily expects an additional reinforcement, of 40 more ſoldiers, from the ſame place. His lordſhip, it is ſaid, as ſoon as they arrive, and when joined by the marines from the Mercury and Otter men of war, and a number of other *ſelect friends* in different places, intends coming round to York town; from whence, if not prevented, it is likely he will pay us a viſit in this city, although he cannot expect the ſame cordial reception as on former occaſions, but will probably be received with *ſuch illuminations*, &c. as may make him forget his way to the palace. The good people of Virginia now conſider lord Dunmore as their *mortal enemy*, and will no longer brook the many groſs inſults they have received from him, which are daily repeated; and the *damn'd ſhirtmen*, as they are emphatically called by ſome of his minions, it is more than probable, will make ſome rue, before long, their ill-timed, baſe, and ungenerous conduct.

The men of war's officers, we are credibly informed, have been guilty of many outrages, both at Norfolk and Portſmouth; which ungenteel behaviour lately expoſed one of them to the reſentment of a certain mr. O'Shields, who drubbed him handſomely.

*** The volunteers of ſeveral counties think it their duty, in this publick manner, to return

their moſt grateful acknowledgments to col. John Quarles of King William, for the very kind and hoſpitable treatment they received from him when on their march to and from Williamſburg.

We learn that col. EDMUND PENDLETON is arrived from the General Congreſs, which it was thought would break up as laſt ſaturday.

The Juno, M'Cunn, in 8 weeks from Glaſgow, is arrived in Hampton road. She brings no news.

Deaths.] Mrs. MARY BLACKBURN, relict of the late col. Richard Blackburn, of Prince William county. She was a moſt amiable lady, and died in an advanced age.

IN CONVENTION, JULY 22, 1775.

RICHARD BLAND, eſq; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs, informed the Convention, that certain falſe and ſcandalous reports, highly reflecting on him in his publick character, had been propagated; to wit, that he had made application to the earl of Dartmouth, or ſome of the miniſtry, for an appointment to collect the taxes impoſed on America by parliament; and that, as an inducement to them to grant the ſame, had promiſed to promote the deſigns of the miniſtry againſt this country; and alſo, that his conduct in General Congreſs had been ſuch that he was obliged ſuddenly to decamp from the city of Philadelphia.

That he had ſerved as a member of the General Aſſembly for upwards of 30 years, and hoped the part he had always publickly taken would have ſecured him, in his age, from an imputation ſo injurious to his character. That he earneſtly requeſted a full and publick inquiry ſhould be made into the truth of the ſaid reports, and that the rev. Samuel Sheild, the rev. John Hurt, and Samuel Overton and Joſeph Smith, who, he underſtood, had propagated the ſaid reports, ſhould be ſummoned to attend the ſaid inquiry; and that every other perſon who had heard any thing of the ſaid reports would alſo attend, that the fulleſt examination might be made into the truth thereof.

Reſolved, that this Convention will, on friday next, examine into the truth of the reports mentioned in the ſaid information.

FRIDAY, *July* 28, 1775.

THE Convention, according to the order of the day, went into an examination of the reports ſaid to have been propogated to the prejudice of Richard Bland, eſq; a member of this Convention, and one of the deputies appointed to repreſent this colony in General Congreſs; and, after examination of the rev. Samuel Sheild, and the rev. John Hurt, and many other witneſſes, and a full inquiry into the ſame, do find the ſaid reports to be utterly falſe and groundleſs, and tending not only to injure the ſaid Richard Bland in his publick character, but to prejudice the glorious cauſe in which America is now embarked.

Reſolved, *unanimouſly*, that this Convention do conſider it as their duty to bear to the world their teſtimony that the ſaid Richard Bland hath manifeſted himſelf the friend of his country, and uniformly ſtood forth an able aſſerter of her rights and liberties.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, preſident.

(a copy)

John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 13.

LAST ſaturday morning, before day-light, a party of our men marched towards the enemy's advanced guard on Boſton neck, drove them within their lines, burnt their guard-houſe (formerly the dwelling-houſe of mr. Brown) with ſeveral contiguous buildings, took two guns, a halbert, and a drum. Not one of our men was either killed or wounded, notwithſtanding a heavy fire from the enemy's lines, which were within a quarter of a mile of the buildings we ſet on fire. It is thought ſeveral of the enemy were killed or wounded.

We have intelligence from Boſton, that the enemy are much pleaſed with the thoughts of having killed many of our men when we drove them within their lines, and burnt their guard-houſe.

Major Spendlove, lieutenant Verner, and lieutenant Jardain, ſecretary to general Howe, with many others, we hear, have already died of their wounds; and that a great part of thoſe who are yet alive are mortally wounded.

Laſt friday died at Boſton, of the wounds he received at the battle of Charleſtown, the brave colonel Parker of Chelmsford.

NEW YORK, *July* 21.

YESTERDAY, agreeable to the recommendation of the delegates in the Honourable Continental Congreſs, was obſerved with the utmoſt ſolemnity, by faſting, abſtinence, and devotion. In all the churches were large congregations, and excellent diſcourſes delivered from the ſeveral pulpits, expreſſive of the truly calamitous ſituation of this unhappy continent.

An exact account of the troops under general Gage, and of the provincials.

Regulars now at Boſton, - - - - -	5000
One regiment of tories and negroes, - -	500
Light-horſe, about - - - - - -	200
4 regiments expected, ſaid to amount to -	3000
Marines unknown, perhaps - - -	800
Total of miniſterialiſts, - -	9500
Maſſachuſetts forces at Cambridge, Roxbury, and out poſts.	13,600
Connecticut forces at ditto, - - -	3000
New Hampſhire ditto, at ditto, - -	1800
Rhode Iſland ditto, at ditto - -	1300
Total of provincials, - -	19,790

Beſides ſeveral companies from Connecticut, on their way.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 4, 1775.

RUN away, a mulatto woman ſlave named JENNY, about 5 feet 5 or ſix inches high, and was formerly the property of mr. *Eaton*. She has ſome marks in her face, that appear blacker than her ſkin. I hereby forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing her, on any account. Very likely ſhe may paſs for a free woman. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive 20s.

JOHN CARTER.